Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 532.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follo ws:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Rolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p m.

2102. From Raleigh by Averysborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p m, arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Philips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by 12 1-2, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p m.

Proposals will be received for carrying the mail on this route, and on No 2047, *in four horse coaches.*

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro,' 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a m, arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Enfield same day, by 3 p m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's ⋈ Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 am, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by 1 p m; leave Salisbury at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same days by 8 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 10 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 1 p m, and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury by 9 a m; leave Salisbury at 10 a m, and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Ahosky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.—*(While a post office is in operation at Winton, that part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)*

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Suffolk by 3 p m, and at Winton the same days by 9 p m, and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p m; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a m, arrive at Winton by 5 a m, and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Winton same days by 9 p m; leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a m, and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkies.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkies.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a m.

2114 From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville add Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m, leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m.

2115 From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p m, and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p m, and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p m.

2116 From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p m, after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkies.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's ⋈ Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's ⋈ Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p m, at Bryan's ⋈ Roads next day by 10 a m. Leave same at 12 m, and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Benboro', Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages,

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 9 p m, and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2123 From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124 From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles. return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

2125 From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Brindletown, Bedfordsville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowansville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Huntsville by 8 a m, and at Statesville same days by 8 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a m, and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p m, and at Enfield same day by 8 p m.

2127 From Louisburg by Haysville, Lynnville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday by 8 p m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋈ Roads, Wilton and Pattonsville to Oxford, 47 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allemance to Greensboro', 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p m.

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 12 p m, arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tirzah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jeffersonton and North Fork to Shouns ⋈ Roads, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p m; and at Shouns ⋈ Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p m.

Leave Shouns ⋈ Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p m; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p m.

2133 From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Jonesville same day, by 2 p m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12, noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmonsville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, and return to Statesville same day by 7 p m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford by 2 p m.

Leave Rockford at half past 2 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers's Store, N. C., Jeffersonton and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

2138. From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 8 p m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 8 p m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fullwoods store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonville to Ingram's store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's store, every Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesborough, Lanesborough, Cockburn's store, Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Hunterville, to Lincolnton, 139 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a m, leave Charlotte at 11 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p m *(Proposals will be rec'd for twice a week.)*

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 12, noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m and arrive at Fayetteville next day, Saturday, by 4 p m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, nine miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford, same day; by 7 a m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stowsville to Hoylesville, 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hoylesville same day, by 8 p m.

Leave Hoylesville every Thursday at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a m.

2143 From Raleigh by Princes' Bridge, Pittsboro' Dorsettville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p m.

2144 From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 2 p m, arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a m.

2145 From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 32 miles, twice a week, in 6 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146 From Charlotte by Jourdansville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a m, arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a m.

2147 From Pittsboro' by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro' 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensboro' every Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p m.

2148 From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149 From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Haywood same day by 8 p m, and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p m.

2150 From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Sherrills Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Willong's Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro', 150 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

2151 From Lincolnton, by Wilsonsville, Garner's Ford, Duncon's Creek, Rutherfordton, Edneyville, and Murrayville, to Ashville, 110 miles and back, once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2152 From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Moorsboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville, to Buffalo, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 6 a m,

arrive at Irwinsville by 7 a m, and at Rutherfordton same day by 5 p m.

2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day, and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m

2155 From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stoney Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 3 a m arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a m

2157 From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummels to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, Le Grange, and New Market; equal to 82 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2158 From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Toxaway, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p m.

2159 From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p m.

2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's, Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p m.

2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p m.

Leave mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a m.

2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 a m, and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p m.

2166. From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p m.

2167. From Cheraw, S. C. ey Sneedsboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's to Salisbury, 86 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p m.

Leave Cheraw everey Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.

2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphus, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville to Lumberton, equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Stewartsville every Tuesday by 9 a m, and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m.

2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, Belford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a m.

Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.

2171. From Halifax by Dawson's 21 Roads, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarks Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.

2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Williamston, Gardners Bridge, Plymouth, and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 5 p m.

2173. From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and Lake Landing to Middleton, 84 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Washington every Thursday by 3 p m.

2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 5 p m.

2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c. h., to Wilmington, 120 miles, once a week and back, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.

2177. From Wilmington by Orton to Smithville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive as Smithville same days by 5 p m.

Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days by 11 a m.

2178. From Wilmington by Beatie's Bridge to Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 a m.

2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin Old c. h., Wrightsville Keenansville, Comfort and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m,

2180 From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m.

2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.

2182. From Newbern by Bordensville to Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.

2183. From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.

2184 From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch 17 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m.

Leave Poplar Branch eveay Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.

All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, when no particular time shall be specified.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, aggreeably to advertisement, on route No. 'from to 'for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and, if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occured in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued, an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next. 6t34

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE,

Against the Prohibitory System.

(Continued.)

The great misfortune is, Sir,—and it gives us the true key to this whole system—that, while this government is an undivided and indivisible unity, the country over which it extends is divided into various and disguise it as we diametrically adverse interests.—Hence it results, that the law which throws a restriction upon the commerce of the Southern States, to the great and obvious injury of the planter, is obviously calculated, and professedly intended, to promote the interest of the Northern manufacturer. If the manufacturer can gain ten per cent. by the restriction, it is his interest to adhere to it, though it impose a burthen of forty or fifty per cent. upon the planter. Hence it is, that the majority of this House are pursuing a policy with regard interests of the whole Union, which to the human being would pursue in regard to his own interest. It is worth while, Sir, to trace the operation of this policy a little more in detail. Great Britain, it is alleged, will not, or, which is the same thing does not in fact, purchase the grain of the Northern, Middle and Western States, and consequently those States have nothing wherewith to purchase British manufactures.—This is the complaint. Now, Sir, if this be true, the wisdom of man could not more effectually exclude British manufactures, or give a more complete protection to domestic manufactures, in those States. If they have nothing to give in exchange for British manufactures, in those States. If they have nothing to give in exchange for British manufactures, what earthly necessity is there to exclude them by law? The domestic manufacturer is absolutely secured against foreign competition, by the single fact, that the British manufacturer will not take any thing in exchange for his fabrics, which the people of those States have to give.—What, then, is the real object of the restrictions which the tariff States are so anxious to throw about our foreign commerce? It is not, Sir, be assured to prevent those States from importing British manufactures, who have nothing to give in exchange for them.—That would be impotent and gratuitous legislation. The true object—disguise it as gentlemen may is to prevent those States who have a deep and vital interest in *preserving* that branch of commerce, from importing those manufactures, in order to promote the interest of those States who *have not* the means of paying for British manufactures, and who really have, or believe they have, a deep and vital interest in *destroying* that branch of commerce. Twist it turn it as you may, "to this complexion it must come at last." Hence it is, that to the gross inequality of the revenue system of the United States, the majority of Congress have superadded the intolerable burthens of the prohibitory system. Will any gentleman from Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or Vermont, have the hardihood to maintain that the duties imposed on cotton and woollen manufactures, varying from forty to sixty per cent. are equally a burthen upon his constituents as they are upon mine? Will any gentleman from Pennsylvania assert, that the enormous duty upon iron imposes an equal burthen upon the people of Pennsylvania and upon those of South Carolina? On the contrary, do not those gentlemen distinctly and openly, avow, that the duties which throw a grievous and oppressive burthen upon the people of the Southern States, operate as a beneficial and sustaining bounty to the people of the Northen and Eastern States? Mr. CHAIRMAN, I do firmly believe, that if the proceeds of the public lands would defray the whole expenses of the government, or if the staple growing States would assume the responsibility of paying those expenses out of revenues raised by themselves, there are certain States in this Union—I allude to those emphatically denominated tariff States—that would not consent to a repeal of the impost duties. No Sir, they gain much more than they lose, by the aggregate effect of the duties imposed, and the disbursements made, by this government, regarding the system in the light of a mere pecuniary speculation. If a foreign invention were made, by which the operations of government could be carried on without the expenditure of a single dollar, those States would regard it as a nuisance, and prohibit its importation by as rigorous penalties as are now proposed in regard to foreign manufactures. A great calamity could scarcely happen to the interest of Northen capital confederated in favor of protecting system, than would result from an entire suspension of the fiscal operations of this government, including both taxation and disbursement. This extraordinary, but undoubted fact, that those who control the legislation of Congress have a decided pecuniary interest in the increase and perpetuation of the buthen of taxation, brings me to the consideration of a view of this subject deeply interesting to the people of the Southern portion of this confederacy, and involving the highest principles of constitutional liberty.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, the Southern States, actuated by that uncalculating patriotism for which they have always been distinguished, have submitted, without a single murmur, to a system of taxation which has drawn from the productions of their industry, at least, double the amount their just contribution to the federal treasury. But, Sir, when they find an interested majority "which feels power and forgets right," steadily aiming the imperal ban of the prohibitory system at the absolute annihilation of that very branch of commerce which has so largely and disproportionately contributed to support the expenses of the Federal Government when they find that majority, confident in the strength of numbers, openly and boldly avowing the unjust, and I had almost said nefarious and piratical purpose, of sweeping from the very face of the ocean a lawful branch of trade, which almost exclusively belongs to the people of these States—it is time for them to raise up in the majesty of their rights, and demand, in the name of the principles of eternal justce and of constitutional liberty, "by what authority do you commit this monstrous outrage."?

Sir, I never have been an advocate of strict limitations or technical refinements in construing the Constitution. I have always interpreted that instrument, as I would any other, by its plain sense and obvious intention, having regard both to the letter and spirit. Taking these for my guide, I utterly deny that Congress has the constitutional power to carry on a legislative warfare, either open or disguised, against any branch of foreign commerce, with a view to the advancement of any other branch of national industry. I know, Sir, that I shall be asked if Congress have not the power of laying impost duties for the purposes of raising revenue, and also the power of "regulating commerce with foreign nations;" and to these questions I answer in the affirmative. I shall be then asked, how it would be possible for the Supreme Court to pronounce a law of Congress unconstitutional which purports, upon the face of it, to be a revenue measure, or a measure for the regulation of commerce? To this I answer, that the Supreme Court could not, and would not, pronounce such a

law unconstitutional, because they cannot look into the motives of the legislature. But, Sir, a law or a system of laws, calculated and designed to destroy commerce, or any branch of it, is not the less unconstitutional because the Supreme Court cannot pronounce it to be so. It is not a question of which that court could take cognizance. It turns upon great political principles, which would be entirely out of place in a mere technical argument before a judicial tribunal, but which this body is under the most solemn obligations to regard in all its proceedings.

As no one now pretends that these prohibitory duties are imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, I shall proceed to inquire how far they can be justified by the clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." What then was the object of the Convention in clothing Congress with this power to regulate foreign commerce? I put it to the conscience of every member of this body, upon the high responsibility under which he is acting, to answer me the question, whether this power was not vested in Congress for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving, protecting and defending the very commerce which it proposes to regulate? No one, I am sure, can seriously believe that there is any other legitimate object for which this power can have been conferred, or for which it can be rightfully exercised. By constituting Congress the guardian of our foreign commerce, the constitution has imposed upon that body the high duty of extending its protecting arm equally and impartially to every lawful branch of that commerce? No restriction, therefore, can be lawfully and constitutionally imposed upon the foreign trade of any part of this Union, that has not for its object the preservation, security or improvement of the very branch of trade upon which it is imposed. Any man who will look into the history of the times, which immediately preceeded the Federal Convention, will be satisfied that the great object of convoking that assembly and of creating this Government, was to provide for the security of our foreign commerce. What language then can be used strong enough to characterize those prohibitory regulations of Congress which are inevitably calculated, and openly and avowedly intended, not only to suspend for an indefinite time, but utterly to abolish and destroy, forever, a great branch of commerce belonging to eight sovereign States of this confederacy? There is nothing, Sir, either in history or fable, that can be compared with this most unnatural and monstrous perversion of power.—The very commerce which this government was created to preserve, and which it is under the clearest and most solemn constitutional obligations to protect and defend against all foreign outrage, is actually destroyed by the Government which was created to preserve it, and professing to act under a power evidently conferred for no other purpose!—Yes, Sir, and to add mockery to the outrage, Congress very modestly claims the title of a parental and protecting Government, for the very act of sacrificing that commerce which it is bound to preserve, to build up on its ruins a distinct branch of industry—domestic manufactures—which the Constitution has not committed to the guardianship of the Federal Government in any respect whatever.—The monster which should devour his own offspring, would not commit a greater outrage against nature, than this body is thus perpetrating against the Constitution under which it assumes to act, and from which only it can derive any legitimate authority. The only cause which can justify Congress in imposing restrictions and prohibitions upon commerce, is the violation, by foreign powers, of those principles of international law which are the guarantee of our commercial and other sovereign rights as a nation; and the only constitutional object to which these restrictions and prohibitions can be directed, is to induce or constrain foreign powers to repeal the regulations or abandon the course of action by which our national rights are violated. This Government was principally designed, by its framers, to concentrate the whole power of the confederacy for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of foreign nations upon our rights on the ocean. If no such aggression has been committed, if all our rights of commerce and navigation are secure under the protection of the law of nations, even from apprehended encroachments, then, Sir, I maintain that the case has not occurred in which this Government may rightfully interpose its power to vindicate the sovereign rights of the confederacy, either by military force or legislative restrictions and prohibitions.

(To be continued.)

Editors and Printers continue to be prosecuted for libels on the government in France and Holland. Attempts have not been made in this country to abridge the liberty of the press, only the rights of editors.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 17, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

On Thursday last, the 12th inst. the election for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriff, took place throughout this county. Below we give the result:

Rowan.—David F. Caldwell, for the senate, without opposition; Thomas G. Polk and Richmond Pearson, for the commons; Fielding Slater, for sheriff.

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR COMMONERS.

	Polk.	*Pearson.*	*Clement.*	*Walton.*
Salisbury,	404	374	151	156
Mocksville,	272	225	240	133
Neely's,	165	111	63	6
Thompson's,	119	118	7	4
Morgan's,	106	94	39	69
Pinkston's,	20	30	28	33
Fulton,	95	53	73	20
Brickhouse's,	97	109	16	6
Total,	1279	1113	617	427

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR SHERIFF.

	Slater.	*Locke.*
Salisbury,	375	280
Mocksville	263	171
Neely's,	53	111
Thompson's,	100	22
Morgan's,	126	21
Pinkston's,	24	35
Fulton,	87	40
Brickhouse's,	95	19
Total,	1124	699

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

We have received returns from some other counties, which are as follows:

Nash.—W. W. Boddie, Senate; Col. Joseph Arrington and Robert C. Hilliard, Commons; Samuel W. W. Vick, Sheriff.

State of the Poll: Boddie 307, Henry Blount 172, for senate; Arrington 445, Hilliad 364, Ford Taylor 303, Gideon Bass 215, Mathew Culpepper 188, Caleb Leonard 80, Dr. W. Hunt 71 for commons; Vick 502, W. F. Collins 273, John Williams 15, for sheriff.

Franklin.—William P. Williams, senate, without opposition; William Branch and Gideon Glenn, commons; Henry G. Williams, Sheriff, without opposition.

State of the Poll: Branch 604, Glenn 491, Battle 350, Green 110, for commons.

Mecklenburg.—J. Blackwood, senate; W. J. Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, commons; Col. John Sloan, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Blackwood 456, Col. John H. Davidson 295, Mathew Bain 284, senate; W. J. Alexander 1231, Col. Evan Alexander 1110, Robert Kirkpatrick 715, commons; We have not received the state of the Poll for sheriff.

Pitt.—Marshall Dickson, senate; William Clark and William Clemmons, commons; J. S. Clark, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Dickson 348, Alfred More 216, for senate; Clark 821, Clemons 437, Dr. Williams 317, for commons; Clark 519, A. Parker 366, R. W. Harris 31, for sheriff.

Edgecomb.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Hardy Flowers and Gray Little, commons; John Parker, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Wilson 440, Col. Benjamin Wilkinson 137, for senate; Flowers 768, Little 703, Redding Pittman 599, Moses Baker 417, for commons; Parker 706, Spencer L. Hart 634, for Sheriff.

Granville.—Wm. M. Sneed, senate; James Wyche, Spencer O'Brien, commons; Leslie Gilliam, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Sneed 334, Joseph H. Bryan 232, for senate; Wyche 844, O'Brian 784, W. S. McClanahan 708, Jvey Harris 343, for commons; Gilliam 1172, Woodson Daniel 40, Robert K. Clack 17, for sheriff.

Davidson.—Hansom Harris, senate; Joseph Spurgin and William W. Wiseman, commons; William Kenneday, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Harris 399, Thomas Hampton 373, senate; Spurgin 773, Wiseman 710, Lewis Snider 656, Solomon Davis 222, commons; Kenneday 1024, Swaim 445, sheriff.

Cabarrus.—Christopher Melchor, senate, without opposition; Danl. M. Barringer, John C. Barnhardt, commons; Wm. H. Archibald, sheriff, without opposition.

State of the Poll: Barringer 670, Barnhardt 416, McLean 341.

Neither do we hesitate to say to the Editor of the Camden Journal that we cannot think our remarks, touching the course of Mr. Ritchie, out of the way. We can hardly think that the Editor of the Journal does not know that Mr. Ritchie's opinions are diametrically opposed to the principles he inculcated and supported in 1832. If the apologist of Mr. Ritchie doubts what we say we will either refer him to the Editors of the Intelligencer, or produce him the strongest proof, not circumstantial or presumptive, but direct and positive. If Mr. Ritchie has turned the corner, which we conscientiously believe, what excuse is there for him? Or what language is too harsh, when censuring such political renegadoes?

Mr. Ritchie may be a patriot, as the Editor of the Journal supposes him. We have not said aught against his patriotism, neither have we ever charged Mr. Ritchie with being other than a gentleman? We only doubted his political candour, and we think we had good and sufficient grounds for doing so. We did not design to injure the reputation of Mr. Ritchie. We do not know that we could do so. But believing he had deserted the party he once supported, we did not fear to say so, and to declare that he had forfeited his claim to consistency. That Mr. Ritchie speaks the language of Virginia upon the subject alluded to, may or may not be, as the Editor of the Journal and ourselves choose to think. We are fairly at issue upon that unsettled point and are willing to trust the decision to the Virginians themselves, and possibly they may say we are both in error.

It was a saying worthy of Pelibius "to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night, the day, that thou canst not then be false to any man." Few are they though who follow up this wise precept—who true to themselves, never wander out of the path which even-handed Justice hath marked out to man in his passage through life.

When, in these times of excitement, one party chances to have the better and reasonable side of the questions which divide the people, and therefore must prevail over the other, nothing is more common, and at the same time more base and illiberal than a resort to falsehood and calumny to attain that which truth and reason could not effect.

We complain of this vicious course, not because it has lately been pursued towards us, but by reason of the general prevalence of a vice which cannot fail, if persevered in, to endanger the original freedom and purity of our institutions. It is true we have suffered some from the vile fabrications of *some* of the Federalists, but were we the only sufferers we should rejoice, instead of murmur. We should congratulate the world, and more particularly our own country, which is distressed beyond measure at this moment by the partial stoppage of the vents of truth and knowledge, upon the extermination of the evil from our borders. We know of nothing more likely to prove deleterious to the peace and prosperity of our country.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party to have become the theme of constant and unvaried abuse for those who oppposed their principles of a free government, and who sought to erect in opposition to them an Aristocracy which would place the administration of the Government, resting upon the exercise of despotick and unlimited powers, in the hands of a few noblemen, who were to control the will of the people as might best comport with their designs. Such is the character of the party which has been struggling for life ever since the conclusion of the last war, when they were fully bent on the destruction of the government, and determined if possible to place us again in vassalage to the British monarch, and which is now in the last pangs of dissolution.

Where is the wonder that disappointed ambition should manifest hostility to the government, the principles of which, while acknowledged to be just and politick by the people and strictly pursued by them, must forever shut the door to honor, distinction and glory upon such political heretieks?

The Federalists come now, fellow citizens of the Republican party, when all hopes of success for their cause is at an end, to offer you terms of amity and friendship. Distrust them—make not peace with those who bear you no good will at heart—who cannot, unless they give up their principles, commingle with you in harmony and contentment.

These are stirring times, sadly changed from what they were formerly, and which will test the political faith of every man. There is a great contest for principle between the strict constructionists of the constitution and the liberals. No man can remain neutral. Every individual must assume the livery of one side or the other—they, one and all, must take a decided part. None can set on the fence, ready at a favorable moment to jump on either side, as circumstances may invite. Let every man who belongs to the Republican ranks, enlist at this moment under the banner of the party which is now unfurled, and gather round the constitutional rampart, to drive back all approaches to its destruction. They constitute its only safe-guard, and if they shrink from the discharge of their duty now, we may give up all for lost, irretrievably lost. Let it not be so, but stand by and protect your constitutional franchises.

In reply to the imputation cast upon the senior Editor of this paper, by the Courier of Charleston, we do not wish to say further, than that it was unfounded, unwarrantable and basely propagated. We know what he is, and to whom he belongs. We therefore tell that Jacobin if he sends his vile and sordid paper, which has, long since, been branded by the public with ignominy and disgrace, to this office again, we shall assuredly not receive it. The Editor sometime back resigned his character as utterly hopeless, and we cannot consent to hold communion with an unprincipled publisher of calumnies and defamatory writings.

We must in justice to ourselves put a stop to a false report which is now sedulously employed to injure this paper, to wit; that forty or fifty persons have withdrawn their patronage from us. Since the circulation of the libellous report that we were favourers and advocates of Disunion, we have had TWO discontinuances (both FEDERALISTS) because, as they alledge, we were disloyal to the constitution, and two doubtful—being discontinued without assigning any reason. To balance and countervail these tumorous deserters (one of whom left us with *so much* parade) we have had TWENTY ONE new subscribers, added to our list, within the last fifteen or eighteen days. So much for the cry of Disunion! Cry on ye croaking ravens! You may caw till dooms-day, if by so doing we can exchange twenty one for four patrons.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Chas. Fisher, Esq. denying the charge, which has been made to his prejudice, that he was friendly to a dissolution of the Union, under the present state of Southern oppression. For the want of room we have been compelled to defer its publication.

The way to bring an adversary over to your side.—If when no other argument will prevail to bring your adversary over to your side (and indeed this is the only one that we know to be effectual) ask him what are the strongest reasons that he can advance to support your side of the question, and he will not fail to put forth one so strong as even to convince himself. Such is the vanity of human nature that we always think that best which originates with ourselves. A man's vanity thus flattered is the most gentle palliative to soothe his opposition, and to seduce him into a concert with your own designs.

A DIARY.

A violent squall accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, visited the City of Charleston. A sail boat coming from a fishing excursion was capsized between Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. Mr. Ingraham and three negroes belonging to the boat were drowned.

What is Federalism or National Republicanism? The Somerset (Maine) Republican replies to the question in the following emphatick language. "That man, who is continually complaining that the power of the people and the individual states is gaining the ascendency over the general government, is a Federalist, let him call himself by what appellation he pleases, so far as this principle of government is concerned."

If we believe the papers opposed to the present administration, Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is already secure; political arithmeticians make the sum in his favour pretty considerable. We doubt the correctness of their calculations.

The citizens of that portion of the state of Maine claimed by the British, have refused to permit the officer appointed to take the census, to proceed in the discharge of his duties. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory. The case is now before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wirt, late attorney general of the U. S. delivered the oration before the societies of Rutger's college, on the 20th ultimo. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Mr. Wirt.

The London Herald of the 11th June says, that from authentick documents deposited in the Library at Stowe, the Author of Junius has been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to be the person alluded to.

A report was carried by the Wilmington driver to Fayetteville, that a building in that town was struck by lightning, and that when the stage left, the town was on Fire. Several houses had been blown up.

Chief Justice Parker of the commonwealth of Massachusetts died suddenly, whilst presiding at the Supreme Court which was setting for the trial of Crowninghield.

The letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson passing an eulogium upon Mr. Clay and his American system, turns out to be a forgery. Quite in character with the Clay papers generally.

We will publish the prospectus of Mr. Cocke at some subsequent day, when we have room for it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Lindsey McCullock, aged near sixty years, was found dead, on the 26th ult. in the road, near Ball's Creek, in Lincoln county. No cause can be assigned for his death: He was a sober, harmless and unoffending man: He had no relations except one brother.

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, August 2.....Cotton 9½ a 10½ flour 5½ a 5¾, whiskey 25 a 25½, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 50 a 55, corn 45 a 50, coffee 11 a 12½.....North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.

Fayetteville, August 4.....Cotton 8½ a 9½; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 35, corn 55, flaxseed 75 a 80, flour, new 4 a 4½, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 24 a 26, wheat 66 a 75.

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG,

FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE

Dry GOODS Business,

in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG.

Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6t37

New-York, August 1, 1830.

BACON.

THE Subscriber living on the Sheriff's Ford Road, 10 miles from Salisbury, has for sale, if applied for soon 2 or 3000 weight of good bacon. ALLMAND HALL.

Rowan county, 18th August, 1830. 3t35

Negroes Wanted.

THOMAS MULL Jr. wishes to purchase about 30 negroes, for which liberal prices will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to sell would do well to call on him or send him a few lines.

Salisbury July 1st. 1830. 26tf.

Instrumental Music.

BY desire of th[illegible]s here, the principal has commenced his second engagement with a select class. Also a Band of Martial Music for Military parades, processions on public days, and for other musical entertainments. His customary rule as heretofore specified in his printed list, to give general satisfaction to any attentive learner to recite on his respective Instruments, to play a variety of Marches, Quick Marches, Waltz's, Songs, Divertimento's &c. For the country those whose desire to organize a Musical association will now make immediate application to J. H. HOFFMAN,

at the Mansion Hotel.

N. B. Such persons as cannot devote the necessary time to Mr. Hoffman's instructions by reason of their employments, can by application to him individually, make agreements as to terms accordingly. 3t

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the 7th day of September next, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 318 acres, together with the crop now growing, which it is supposed will yield 4 or 500 bushels of corn. Also his stock of cattle, hogs &c. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils. The land is well watered and its situation is healthy. About 80 acres of the land cleared, a considerable portion of which is excellent low ground, well adapted to the cultion of corn. There are about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and much more might be made. There are likewise 600 young and well selected fruit trees on the premises. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it is of excellent quality.

This land lies in Iredell county, near the Rowan line—being about 12 miles East of Statesville, and 20 North West of Salisbury, near the road between Salisbury and Wilkesboro. Also will be sold at the same time three other tracts of land adjoining the other tract, and which lie in the gold region, having many favorable indications that the precious metal is buried beneath the soil. The terms of sale will be liberal—a reasonable credit with approved security.

WILLIAM GAY.

Iredell, August 12, 1830. 3t34

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Star are requested to give the above three insertions and forward their account to this office.

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

CORN! CORN!!

CORN will very readily, in this place, at a fair price, if application be made soon. Apply at this office.

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS,

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery and Groceries

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R.

June 8th, 1830. 3mt34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass Clock which they will sell *low*. 35

HAMPTON & PALMER.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

POETRY.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.—BY MRS. HEMANS.

'Twas early day—and sunlight stream'd
Soft through a quiet room,
That hush'd but not forsaken seem'd—
Still, but with naught of gloom;
For there, secure in happy age,
Whose hope is from above,
A father communed with the page
Of Heaven's recorded love.

Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright,
On his grey holy hair,
And touched the book with tenderest light,
As if its light were there.
But oh! that patriarch's aspect shone
With something lovelier far—
A radiance all the spirit's own,
Caught not from sun or star.

Some word of life even then had met
His calm benignant eye;
Some ancient promise, breathing yet,
Of immortality;
Some heart's deep language, where the glow
Of quenchless faith survives;
For every feature said—'I know
That my Redeemer lives.'

And silent stood his children by,
Hushing their very breath
Before the solemn sanctity
Of thoughts o'er sweeping death;
Silent, yet did not each young breast
With love and reverence melt?
Oh! blest be these fair girls—and blest
That home where God is felt.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD.

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make all kinds of garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Phiadelphia for sush as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a sharge of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice agreeably to directions. All kinds of cutting out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well Country produce will be taken in payment for work at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830. 29tf

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.

Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

THOMAS MULL Jr. & ROBERT HUIE have mutually dissolved their copartnership in the purchase and sale of negroes.

Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying *cheap GOODS.*

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues

WILL parade at the Court-House on Saturday the 25th of September at 10 o'clock A. M. by order of the Captain. J. H. HARDIE, *Sec.*

July 28th, 1830. 4t33

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch* and *Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well: And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash.*

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Bolton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

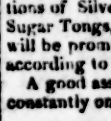
The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 4t34

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Great Bargains in Lands.



THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, Situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrantee titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House,

NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horntip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheepshears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Plyers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Woodscrews, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steelyards, single and double handscrew Plates, Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bitts, Tap Borrers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Snuffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whipthongs, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Capwire, Iron Tutania, Britania, and plated table and tea Spoons; Corkscrews, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Strops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarrus county. F. & L.

August 1st, 1830. 30tf

Notice.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Isabella McCullock, some time since, I will proceed agreeable to said trust, to sell all the personal property belonging to said Isabella, on Thursday 19th inst, at the late dwelling of Samuel McCullock, dec'd, where due attenance will be given. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN M. DOBY, *Trustee.*

August, 1830. 2t32

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 24

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22d. 1830. 28

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 03

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Dancing School.

MESSRS. WOLCOTT & McCAULEY, will commence their School on Saturday, August 7th, at the Mansion House.

Salisbury, July 30, 1830 3t33

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Union's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, some time in May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 33 years of age, six feet high, very black, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering said negro to me, or confining him in some Jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward. A. G. CARTER.

Rowan co. N. C. July 10, 1830. 4t32

Catawba Lands,

FOR SALE.

THE subcriber wishes to sell his plantation well known by the name of Postens place on the Catawba river 4 miles above Beatties Ford together with the negroes amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop &c. on the place all of which he now offers for sale either separately or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river Bottom of first quality. The place taken together is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises.

The whole will be sold upon terms favorable both as to price and payments for which application will be made to my father *James Conner* 1 mile from Beatties Ford, where I may also be found myself from 10 August to 15th Sept.

HENRY W. CONNER.

July 4th, 1830. 2mt34

Notice.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, a Lot of LAND in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Lot No. 150, containing twenty eight square poles, sold to satisfy the taxes due on said lot.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff.*
of Mecklenburg county.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

BEEF!! BEEF!!

BOWERS & MULL

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS,

and will offer BEEF at the MARKET HOUSE in Salisbury on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week during the balance of the season. Their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 Cents per lb. for fore quarter;
3½ do do for hind quarter; and
4 do do for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves, and if they find the *Beef* satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. 6t34

BOWERS & MULL.

Salisbury, 23d July, 1830.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Krider & Bowers, for Beef for the years 1828 and 1829 are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment or I shall be under the necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, 27th July, 1830.

THE Officers and non-commissioned Officers of the 63d Regt. Rowan Militia will appear in the town of Salisbury on Thursday 30th day of September next at 10 o'clock with muskets for drill and on Friday the 1st October they will appear at the same place with their companies ready to march to the field at 10 o'clock for Review and Inspection. 4t33

By order of EDWD. YARBROUGH, *Col. Comdt.*

JOHN F. McCORKLE, *Adj.*

Committed

ON the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln county, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says he belongs to James Walker of Luninburg, Virginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is about 30 years old, dark complected, 5 feet high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm, the former he says was cut with a rock, he has with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to come prepared agreeably to law, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

July 19th, 1830. 29tf

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1829. 1f

Look Out Shavers!!!

ALL persons are forwarned from trading for a note of hand or due bill, made payable from me to William Haden, Jr. given on the 15th of May, 1830, for one thousand dollars, as it was fraudulently obtained. The said Haden left here a few days since for Alabama, where he sometimes resides. I am determined not to pay said note unless forced to do so by law. 12t30

BENJAMIN MAXWELL.

THE CELEBRATED RACE HORSE

INSTRUCTOR

WILL stand at Lexington the fall season, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars the season; six dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Care will be taken to avoid accidents, but not liable for any. One dollar to the groom in every case. Season commenced 23d July, and will end on the 25th October.

PEDIGREE.

INSTRUCTOR was got by old Virginia, who was the sire of Shakespeare, Starr, Polly Hopkins, La Fayette, one of Sir Archey's famous sons; his dam Magog, her crosses on the sire side, Snirk, Sentinel, Claudius. Bellsize-Arabian; Instructor's dam was by old Shylock, he by the old imported Bedford; his dam by the old imported Diomede, his grand-dam by young Geler, he by Maj. Oglesby's old Geler, and he by the old imported Janus. Instructor's blood and form is equal to any horse in the State of Virginia; he is also remarked as a sure foal getter.

N. B. Mr. Hardy has in his possession certificates of respectable gentlemen who have bred from him.

JOSHUA HARDY.

August 6th, 1830. 2t32